WOLCOTT PAYS TRIBUTE

Address of the Colorado Senator as Temporary Chairman.

Tells the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia That Never in the Memory of This Generation Has There Stood at the Head of the Government a Truer Patriot. a Wiser or More Courageous Leader, or a Better Example of the Highest Type of American Manhood - Declares the Republican Party to Be the Source of All Good.

PHILADELPHIA June 19 - The address of Senator Edward O. Wolcott, of Colorado, as temporary chairman of the Republican National Convention, was as follows:

"Since the first party Convention in these United States, there was never one gathered together under such hopeful and auspicious circumstances as those which surround us today. United, proud of the achievements of the past four years, our country prosperous and happy, with nothing to regret and naught to make us ashamed with a record spotless and clean. the Republican party stands facing the dawn, confident that the ticket it shall present will command public approval, and that in the declaration of its principles and its purposes, it will voice the aspirations and hopes of the vast majority of American freemen.

"We need 'no omen but our country's cause,' yet there is significance in the fact that the Convention is assembled in this historic and beautiful city, where we first assumed territorial responsibilities, when our fathers. a century and a quarter ago. promulgated the immortal Declaration of Independence

"The spirit of justice and liberty that animated them found voice three-quarters of a century later in this same City of Brotherly Love, when Fremont led the forlorn hope of united patriots who laid here the foundations of our party and put human freedom as its cornerstone. It compelled our ears to listen to the cry of suffering across the shallow waters of the Gulf two years ago. While we observe the law of nations and maintain that neutrality which we owe to a great and friendly Govern-ment, the same spirit lives today in the genuine feeling of sympathy we cherish for the brave men now fighting for their bomes in the veldts of South Africa. It prompts us in our determination to give to the dusky races of the Philippines the blessings of good government and republi-can institutions, and finds voice in our indignant protest against the violent supthe rights of the colored man in

party.
"The first and pleasant duty of this great Convention, as well as its instinctive im-pulse, is to send a message of affectionate greeting to our leader and our country's President, William McKinley. In all that an unerring mastery of the economic prob-lems which confront us, and has guided us out of the slough of financial disaster, impaired credit and commercial stagnation. up to the high and safe ground of national prosperity and financial stability. Through the delicate and trying events of the late and the equal devotion of every section of all our bread domain, who cannot find our common country to the welfare of the work, and the scale of wages was never Republic comented forever. Never in the memory of this generation has there stood at the head of the Government a truer or, or a better example of the highest type of American manhood. The victories of war are allow "We passed a National Bankrupt set, jority should govern, would lead us to ace and the victories of war are alike inscribed upon his banner. Those of us us from time to time into his presence, know how freely he has spent and been spent in his country's service; but the vigorous manhood and clear and patriotic vision animate him as of old, and give us confidence and trust for the future of our Republic, because his hand will guide us, and his genius direct.

A Tribute to Hobart. ention of Providence our leader should be called from his high place there stood be-side him a statesman devoted and stanch, in whose hands the vast and weighty nfin whose land.

If airs of our country could be well and safeity entrusted. Had Garret Augustus Hobart
been spared to us until today, the work of
this Convention would have been limited
to a cordial and unanimous endorsement
was left for this Administration to make
was left for this Administration to make
them a part of American territory. They and when, a few months ago, our dear Vice President left this sphere of us fulners for another, he was accompanied with the tears and sorrow of every lover of his country. He distinctly lifted the high of-face of Vice President to an nobler plane and to greater dignity and importance. He was always the trusted friend and adviser of our President, sage in counsel and wise in judgment; while to those of us whose nearer to him and more endeared in friendhip as the months rolled around, his loss is in the body, but his influence still per-meates the Senate and will for all time make better and kindlier the sons of men. and he lives in the hearts he left behind.

There is One great society alone on earth— The noble living and the noble dead.

"So many events of great portent have been crammed into the past months, that we are apt to judge and measure the work of this Administration chiefly by the oc-currences since the outbreak of the Span-ish war. It is worth while for us to recall

en Mr. McKinley became President he took the reins of Government after four years of Democratic Administration. For the first time in more than a generation Democracy had full sway, with both houses of Congress in party accord with the Executive. No summary of the un-merciful disasters of those four years can convey an idea of a tithe of the ruin they wrought.

Cleveland's Administration.

"In the four years preceding Mr. Cleve land's Administration we had paid two hundred and sixty millions of the national debt; he added two hundred and thirty millions to its burdens. He found a tariff act, bearing the name of his successor and our President, fitted to meet the requirements of our necessary expenditures, to furnish the needed protection to our farm-ers and manufacturers, and to ensure the steady and remunerative employment of those who labor. Instead of permitting manufacture and commerce that repose and stability of law which are essential for working out economic conditions, he at once recommended violent and radical changes in revenue and tariff provisions. gress proceeded partially and disastrously to execute. The appalling result of his pol-icy is still fresh in the memory of millions who suffered from it. In four years the country witnessed some 60,000 commercial failures, with liabilities aggregating more than nine hundred millions of dollars. One hundred and seventy-seven railroads, with a mileage of 45,000 miles, or twice the circle of the globe, and with securities amounting to nearly three billions of dol-lars, were unable to meet their interest charges and passed into the hands of receivers. More than 170 national banks closed their doors, with liabilities reaching eventy millions; wool and all farm products which tariffs could affect lost tens of millions in value; farm mortgages were oreclosed by thousands throughout the great West; our agricultural exports sbrunk in value; the balance of trade, which had been in our favor, turned ruinously against us; the National Treasury was depleted of its gold reserve; our Gov-erament bonds were sold to syndicates at far below their market value before or since, and our steadily declining revenue were insufficient to meet the necessary expenses of conducting the Government. If capital alone had suffered the loss would have been great, but not irremediable. Unfortunately, those who rely upon their daily labor for their sustenance, and their families dependent upon them, constituting the great mass of the American people were made to feel heaviest the burden of disaster. Nearly one-third of the laboring population of the United States were thrown out of employment, and men by thousands, able and willing to labor, walked the highways of the land clamoring for work or feed.

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"Four years of commercial misfortune enabled our industries to meet, in a measure, these changed and depressed conditions, but when President McKinley was inaugurated the country was in a state more deplorable than had existed for a

generation "Facing these difficulties, the President immediately, upon his inauguration, con-vened Congress in extra session, and in a message of force and lucidity summarized the legislation essential to our ra-tional prosperity. The industrial history of the United States for the past four years is the tribute to the wisdom of his judgment. It is quickly epitomized.

Industrial History Enitomized.

"The tariff measure under which we are now conducting business was preceded by an unusual volume of importations based upon common knowledge that certain duand new trade conditions made it unnecessary and unwise to revert to the highe tariff provisions of the law of 1890; the increases in the revenue provisions were slight. Yet, notwithstanding all these facts, tending to reduce income, the reve-nues from the Dingley bill marched steadily upward, until soon our normal income exceeded our normal expenditure, and we passed from a condition of threatened insolvency to one of national solv

ency.
"This tells but a small fraction of the story. Under the wise provisions of our tariff laws and the encouragement forded to capital by a renewal of publi the South. That spirit will survive in the breasts of patriotic men as long as the nation endures; and the events of the past have taught us that it can find its fair and free and full expression only in the labor found employment at fair wages, our exports increased, and the sunshing of hone again illumined the land. The of hope again illumined the land. The figures that illustrate the growing pros-perity of the four years of Republican administration well nigh stagger belief. There isn't an idle mill in the country to-day. The mortgages on Western farms pertains to our welfare in times of peace, have been paid by the tens of thousands, and our farmers are contented and pros-perous. Our exports have reached enormous figures; for the last twelve months our exports of merchandise will exceed our imports by \$550,600,600. Our manufactured articles are finding a market al war he stood firm, courageous, and con-servative, and under his leadership we place as one of the great creditor nations have emerged triumphant, our national of the world. Above and beyond all, there honor untarnished, our credit unassailed, is no man who labors with his hands, in

in our history as high as now.

Passing over, for the moment, the events associated with the war, let me refer patriot, a wiser or more courageous lead- briefly to other legislation of the past four

a measure rendered essential by four abandon further contention. And the thou years of Democratic rule, and under its beneficent provisions, thousands of honest men who were engulfed in disaster because of the blight of the Democratic policy, are again enabled to transact business and share the blessings of Republican prosperity.

The Hawalian Islands.

"For half a century the Hawaiian Islands a menace to the long line of coast "Four years ago the Republican party at which skirts our Pacific Slope, have been St. Louis named a ticket which command- knocking for admission as part of our tered the confidence and support of the Amer- ritory, and during that period the publicly sean people. It have the names of two expressed onlyion of both political parties eminent Americans, each endeared by years favored their annexation. Four times of loyal service to his country and his have they been occupied by European powparty. No whisper of personal attack in-truded upon the national issues which d- abandonment because it was essential that termined the contest. There was a double they should never be occupied by any for-safeguard for the country's welfare. Every true American knew that if in the disp n-government by native rulers the gallant government by native rulers the gallant descendants of American merchants and missionaries made profier again of these valuable possessions to this country, asking only to come under our flag and do-

are on the way to our islands in the Southern seas; every instinct of self-pro-tection should have prompted our quick acceptance of their sovereignty, and yet they were acquired in spite of the bitter opposition of almost every Democrat in Congress.

The Pacific Rallways. "During the last Administration an of-

great privilege it was for three years to see him daily in the Senate of the United cific railroads which would have brought States, and to come under the influence of us \$42,000,000 out of the \$70,000,000 due us in principal and interest. President Mefer of settlement was made to the Pain principal and interest. President Mc. Kinley, refusing to consider as binding the personal and deep. He is no longer with former offer, and acting within the authority of Congress, collected every dollar of both principal and interest due from the Union Pacific Company, and the principal of the debt due from the Kansas Pa oific. We saved more than \$20,000,000 ove the offer of settlement made by Mr. Cleve land, and have collected all of the princi nal and most of the interest due us. was this transaction closed, and has since been followed by a settlement of the debt of the Central Pacific Railroad calling for every dollar of principal and interest of the debt, amounting to \$58,000,000.

"More than thirty-five years ago a Republican Administration lent the credit of the country to the building of the great iron band that was to link together the East and the West, lent it not in times of peace, but when our country was in the throes of civil war. The area to be penetrated was then unsettled and unknown It is now a great empire, rich, prosperous nd happy, and the money of the people which made the highway possible has been

returned to them in overflowing measure To Regulate the Trusts.

"Whenever a Republican Administration s in power there is constant talk of trusts. The reason isn't far to seek. Aggregations and combinations of capital find their only encouragement in prosperous days and widening commerce. Democratic adminis-tration in this country has universally meant industrial stagnation and commer cial depression, when capital seeks a hid-ing place instead of investment. The Re-publican party has always maintained that any combination having for its purpose the any combination having for its purpose the cornering of a market or the raising or controlling of the price of the necessaries of life was unlawful and should be pun-ished, and a commission appointed by the President under act of Congress has made endations which his party in Con- careful investigation and will soon present

protect every class of our citizens. There was never a better time to deal with it than now, when there isn't in this broad land a man willing to work who doesn't find employment at fair wages, and when the clamor of the agitator who seeks con-fiscation and not regulation, falls on dead ears and finds no response from the arti-sans in our busy workshops.

The Currency Question. "The campaign four years ago was fought on the currency question. The Populistic Democracy insisted that the United States alone should embark on the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting the concurrence of any other na tion. The Republican party insisted tha the question of bimetallism was interna-tional, and that until it should be settled under agreement with the leading com mercial nations of the world, gold should continue to be the standard of value in these United States. Upon that issue we triumphed.

"In accordance with the pledge of the

party an honest effort was made to reach some international solution of the question. The effort failed of accomplishment. The mints of the countries of Europe were open for the coinage of gold alone. The vast discoveries of Alaska, South Africa and the States of our own country, have furnished a steadily increasing volume of gold, and, with the recent European ac-tion, have demonstrated that the question is one calling for international action by all the great countries of the world, and if ever entered into, must be by such con-current action of the leading commercial nations as shall secure permanence of relative value to the two metals. Mean-

while we follow the path of safety.

"As we grow year by year more firmly established as a creditor nation, the question concerns us less and other countries more. No impairment of national credit can be contemplated by an honorable na We have made advances enough; this country can better afford than an this country can better afford than any other country to enter upon the contest for commercial supremacy with gold as its standard, and for us the time has come to give fair notice to the world that we, make gold our standard and redeem our obligations in that metal. For twelve years the platforms of the party have de-clared in favor of the use of gold and silver as money. The logic of recent events, together with the attempt of the Democracy to drag down the question from ties were to be raised; the bill met the popular demand that duties on many of the necessaries of life should be lowered and not raised; advances in invention and new trade conditions made it unnecessary and unwise to revert to the higher problem, and the recent action of Congress has eliminated the danger which its fur-

has eliminated the danger which its fur-ther agitation menaced.

"The provisions of the bill secure to the people a needed increase in the volume of the currency, prevent the future depletion of the gold in the Treasury, and encourage a more extended use of our bonds by the national banks of the country. But, above all, the success attending its passage has demonstrated that our own people and the nations of Europe have faith in the permanence of our institutions and our financial integrity. Our debt is funded at 2 per cent per annum, and millions of our

interest charge saved annually.
"The world has never witnessed so triumphant a financial success as has fol-lowed the passage of the Currency law, and our 2 per cent bonds, held the world over, already command a substantial premium. Through the policy of the Re-publican party and the wisdom of a Republican Administration we have not only nade stable and permanent our financial credit at home and abroad, are utilizing more silver as money than ever before in our history, but we have left the Populistic Democracy a dead issue they can never again galvanize into life, and compelled them to seek to create new issues growing out of a war which they were st eager to precipitate. East and West United.

"May I. a Western man, add another word? The passage of this bill, which received the vote of every Western Republican in Congress, marked the termina-

tion, forever final, of any sort of difference between Republicans of the East and of the West, growing out of currency prob-lems. Even if the stern logic of events had not convinced us, our deep and abid-ing loyalty to the principles of the party, sands of Republicans in the West who left us four years ago are returning home. The men of the far West are bone of your bone, and flesh of your flesh. The sun that shines on you blesses them also, and the shadow before your door darkens their homes as well. They are naturally expan-sionists in the Western plains and mountains and when they see a great political party attacking the integrity of the natio and lending encouragement to insurrection ists who are shooting down our soldiers and resisting the authority of the Gov ent of the United States, all other question fade and are forgotten, and the find themselves standing shoulder to shoul

der in the ranks of the Republican party teeping step, niways, 'to the music of the

"There is more to follow this summary o few of the leading measures passed by a Republican Congress and approved by a Republican President. Before the expiraion of Mr. McKinley's first term, we shall have passed a law relieving certain article from a portion at least of the burdens they now carry because of the War Revenue act, and meanwhile we have, out of surplus revenues, already paid and called in for cancellation 43,000,000 of outstanding bonds. The coming winter will see enacted into law, legislation which shall marine, and enable us to compete on fair terms with the subsidized ships of foreign nations which now so largely monopolize the carriage of American goods. And, above all, we shall, having then before us the report of the able commission now as certaining the most favorable route, pass a law under which we shall build and own and operate as property of the United States, under exclusive American dominion and control, a ship canal connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific. Through it in time of peace the commerce of the world shall pass. If we shall be unhappily engaged in war, the canal shall carry our warships and shall exclude those of the enemy, and under conditions which shall violate no treaty stipulations.
"This is the brief account of our step irdship for four years. During a portion

of that period we were involved in a way that for a time paralyzed business and commerce, and would have taxed heavily the resources and credit of any other country than ours; and for the past year or more we have been employing an army of some 50,000 men in suppressing an in surrection against our authority 8,000 miles away. No industry has felt the strain of these extraordinary expenses, nor have they affected the general sum of our proserity. More than that, the conditions resulting from the legislation of the pa-four years have obliterated every issi-that was raised during the last campaig The Democracy, having therefore to find The Democracy, having therefore to find some rallying cry, seek it in the results of our late war with Spain, and upon that question, as upon all others, we stand ready to meet them in the open.

The War With aln. "During the weeks and months preceding the outbreak of hostilities with Spain, the President of the United States who knew by personal experience on many a battlefield something of the horrors of war and who realized the expense and suffer ing which war entailed, stood firmly upon the ground that a peaceful solution could be found. And when that awful occurrence took place in the Harbor of Ha vana, and a hot frenzy of indignation swept over our people, and a conflict seemed in-evitable, he faced popular clamor and heated counsels, and still believed that the wrongs of Cuba could be remedied and re-dressed without an appeal to the arbitra-ment of war.

"The folly of Spain and the indignation of the American people forbade a peace-

a full report of the best method of dealing with this intricate question.

"We shall meet it in some efficient way was fired, declared to the world the lofty yellow fever and made Havana as healthy and, as a party, shall have the courage to and unselfish motives that alone actuated the nation. No man now, or in the centuries to come, when history, which alone 'triumphs over time,' recounts the marvelous story of the war which chatged the map of the world, shall ever truthfully say that this Republic was animated by any but the noblest purposes. Recorded time tells of no such war, for it was fought, with bloody sacrifice, by a great and free Republic, for the freedom of another race, while its own liberties were unassailed.

"This is not the time or the occasion to twell upon the incidents of the rowded with successive victories and ildumined with countless examples of infi-ridual bravery and gallant condict. Its living heroes are honored by a generous counry: its dond have ennobled the tace and will live forever in the hearts of a grateful people. Throughout all its auxious days the President, Commander-in-Chief of our armies and our navies, planned and directed with unerring hand. His wire diplomacy saved us from threatened interna-tional complications. From the commentement of hostillties until their close the conduct of the war was unassailable, and the paltry criticisms of two years ago are ilready buried in the limbs of oblivion.

"In August, 1898, a preliminary protocol was executed at Washington, followed by he sessions of the Peace Commissioners of the United States and Spain, in Paris, com-mencing in October of that year. Public interest in this country concerning these egotiations was intense

As to the Philippines.

"Until our soldiers and sailors had landed at Manila we had known little of the conditions of the people of the Philippines. We soon ascertained that the cruelties and oppressions existing in Cuba were mild compared with the treatment to which eight millions of people in those islands were subjected. We realized that if we relinquished the archipelago to Spain we consigned its inhabitants again to a condition worse than slavery, worse than bar-barism. We had put our hands to the plow, and every instinct of honor and humanity forbade us to turn back. A universal demand arose from all over the country that we should retain our hold upon these islands, afford their people the protection of our laws, lift them out of their unfortunate condition, and fit them, if possible, for self-government. Any agreement by our Commissioners to give back the Philippines to Spain, reserving for ourselves an island or a coaling station, would have aroused a universal national indignation, and would never have been ratified by the representatives of the

"No man saw this so clearly as did the President. In his advice to the Commis-sioners he told them it was imperative that we should be governed only by mo-tives that should exalt the nation; that territorial expansion was our least con-cern, but that, whatever else was done, the people of the Philippines must be liberated from Spanish domination, and he reached this view solely through considerations of duty and humanity.

"The American Commissioners, men of differing political faiths, reached a unani-mous conclusion. The Treaty of Paris was ratified by the vote of two-thirds of the ratined by the vote of two-thirds of the Senate, and the territory we acquired under it became lawful and legal possessions of the United States. The responsibility for the war rested upon us all; the responsibility for the treaty rests chiefly upon the Republican party, and that party avows the wisdom of the treaty and declared it to be the reliable of the series.

fering as to each of them.

Conditions in Porto Rico. "We took to ourselves the little island of the States, and to that great inter-oceanic waterway which we shall build and oan and operate as an American canal. We found it impoverished by years of colonial misgovernment and without any system of revenue laws. Soon after the peace its people were further stricken by flood and people were further stricken by noon and famine. We assumed toward them every obligation which sympathy and friendship could prompt. We contributed as a nation large sums of money to ameliorate their within, with no thought of colonial constitutions. garner their crops. Then we said to them: We shall give you a just and equitable form of free government, with power to ries of life and building materials for the

time you can arrange for the needed rev. ues of the Island The Porto Ricans Contented.

vent, and shall cease sooner if before that

"The recommendations of the President were fully and satisfactorily complied with: the people of the island are content, the vast mass of the American people approve, and we have avoided precedents that might vex us when we come to deal with the problems that finally await us in the establishment of our permanent relations toward the people of the Philippine Islands. "There has been much discussion during e past few months in respect to the extent of the power of this country to deal with Porto Rico and our other posse and it has been frequently contended by the Democracy that as soon as we becau the owners of any of these islands the Cor

stitution of the United States at once ex-tended over them, or in the gratorical but misleading phrase. 'The Constitution fellows the flag. The argument is specious, but it will not bear investigation. The same question was raised in 1803, at the time of the Louisiana Purchase, and the doctrine then established by Congress that we could acquire foreign soil by purchase, that Congress had the right to establish there such government as it saw fit, and that the Constitution did not of its ow force extend over such territory. T trine was never questioned until houn's time it was sought to be denied in the effort to extend human slavery into

re Territories.
"The Supreme Court of the United State has more than once determined the question, and the contention concerning it now by our opponents is not because anybody believes that the laws we have enacted for the government of the island are unjust but in order to embarrass the Administra tion in dealing effectively with our new possessions. The flag went to Mexico in 1848, the Constitution did not. The flag went to Cuba and was carried into Santi ago, and is there yet. But our Constitu-tion not only is not there, but we are busencouraging Cuba to prepare a constitution of her own. When any portion of our territory becomes a sovereign State, then is our Constitution its cornerstone. In the territory of the United States not included within State boundaries, Congress alone determines the extent to which the pro-Past and Future of Cuba.

"The circumstances associated with our possession of Cuba are new and unparalleled in the history of conquests. The cruelties practiced upon its people induced the war. Before we commenced hostile proceedings, however, and that the world might know that our hands were clean and that we were not animated by lust for territory, we solemnly disclaimed any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over the island except for its pacification, and asserted our determination, when that was

accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people. "To this declaration we still rigorously adhere. When we took possession at the close of the war we found the conditions existing in Cuba to be deplorable. Under the conservative and wise management of Generals Brooke and Wood vast Improvements have been effected, and we hav gives the people the first good government

city as exists at that latitude. We too its starving reconcentrades who had sur-vived the war, and its other poverty-stricken people, and fed and clothed them. We organized a public school system, and have everywhere established law order. This had first to be done. followed a compliance of the terms of the treaty which gave the Spanish inhabitants until April 11 to determine whether or not they would register as citizens or preserve their allegiance to Spain. Mean-while a careful census of the island was made. Then came the fixing of the quali-fications for the right of suffrage, which was fairly bestowed. The island was divided into municipalities and the regis-tration provided for. And on yesterday, the 18th of June, municipal elections were held all through the island, as the first and preliminary step toward the estab-lishment of a national government and the adoption of a constitution

Cuban Postal Frauds. "And in this connection it is fitting to say that the peculations and frauds committed in Cuba by subordinate officials have made every American blush with shame, and until the last of the guilty men is arrested and convicted and sentenced, that shame will know no abate-ment. It is no more to be charged to the party than would a theft by a trusted employe be charged against the character of the merchant who employed him. The party that shields and protects dishonest officials forfeits public confidence, not the

party that exposes and punishes them.
"The Republican party has been rarely
the victim of misplaced confidence in its
officials. In this instance the appointments were made with the greatest care, many of them from the classified service. Whenever fraud has been discovered the guilty have been pursued unsparingly and with the greatest publicity. So has it been with these thieving postoffice officials, so has it been always. In the vast aggregate of business transacted by the Gov-erument the dishonest man is rare, and his detection certain. The great humiliation is that the thefts were from the people of an Island toward whom we sustain a fiduciary relation, and who confidence we ask.

"That this Government makes good the loss is not enough, and perhaps the less on has not been in vain if it shall serv to stimulate us to even greater care in dealing with these people for whom we have poured out our blood and treasure, and whom we hope some day to welcome on terms of closest friendship as citizens of a sister republic.

A Spirit of Fairness.

"We are dealing with Cuba in a spirit not only of fairness but of generosity and of absolute unselfishness, and whenever the inhabitants of that island evince and declare their ability to take over its gov ernment and control, that day they shall receive it; and until then we shall continue to administer its affairs under a rule salutary and satisfactor; to all good citizens in Cuba, and creditable to the Administration at Washington, under whose orders the government is conducted.

"Had there been no war with Spain this Republic, inclined by principle and instinct and tradition to peaceful ways, would have continued the development of our national resources and character within its existing borders, content in the future, as through clares it to be the policy of the party to adhere to its terms and to accept the responsibilities it imposed.

"We assumed dominion of Porto Ri-o, Cuba, and the Philippines for reasons dif-We would fight to the death to protect that which is rightfully ours: to avenge a wrong sought to be perpetrated upon us, and to guard this hemisphere from any attempt by Porto Rico because it lay under the shad w foreign powers to further extend their rule of our own shores and because its continued over its soil. This has been our creed, and occupancy by Spain or by any foreign Government would be a constant menace to States, lying between the two oceans, should lead among the nations of the earth, not by right of the sword, but because the character and high intelligence of our prople and the marvelous resources of our country, would enable us, in the peaceful rivalry of commerce, to dominate eventual-ly the markets of the world. To that end we had, for more than a hundred years, held

quest.
"The future of nations, however, like the future of man, is form of free government, with power to manage your home affairs. Until you shail devise proper and efficient methods of revenue and taxation, your needed funds shall be raised as follows: You shall pay up n your imports 15 per cent of the present tariff rate governing importations into the United States, which means an average duty of about 7 per cent. All the necessation of them would be confession that while the oppression by Spain of a million and a half of Cubans demanded our armed invision, and, no more than man may a a half of Cubans demanded our armed in terference, greater barbarity and cruelty to millions of Filipinos, less able to pro-tect themselves, was a subject of no con-cern to us. No civilized nation in the tructures you need shall be free. On March , 1992, all these duties shall cease in any world, no Christian nation, could have turned these people back to Spain. Our Commissioners, when they insisted upon our retention of the Philippines, voiced the sentiments and wishes of the Ameri-can people; and this nation has assumed with open eyes and with full realization of the difficulties which may be encoun tered, the grave responsibilities imposed upon us by the Treaty of Paris.

To Suppress the Tagals.

"We are told that the islands are rich in all the products of the tropics, in mineral wealth, and in the possibilities of their future development. So much the better, But if they were as barren as the Libyan desert, we would have taken them just the

"We haven't been there long but long enough to reach two conclusions: One is, that the first thing we intend doing is to suppress the Tagal insurrection and to es-tablish law and order throughout the ar-chipelago. That is the first thing we shall do. And the last, the very last thing we intend doing, is to consider, even for moment the question of giving up or of abandoning these islands. "We are actually owners of the Philip-pines by an undisputed and indubitable ti-tle. We are there as the necessary and

tile. We are there as the necessary and logical outcome of our victory over Spain. There are upward of a thousand islands sprinkled upon that southern sea, peopled by more than eighty tribes of differing race and language, and having absolutely nothing in common with each other. Most of these tribes welcome our coming and are grateful for our protection. The Tagal tribe, hostile not only to us but to most of the native tribes, are in insurrection on the hard our authority. They have neither a government nor the capacity to conduct one, and are waging a predatory guerrilla warfare which would be turned against the other native tribes if we let alone. What would the Democracy have us do? Give them up to rapine and bloodshed and leave the islands as flotsam and jetsam on the face of the waters? There are parallels in our own history. We purchased Florida from Spain in 1821, when it had 4,000 white settlers, for five millions of dollars and other valuable considerations. The Seminoles, natives of the soil, brave, resolute, having far greater intelligence and character than the Tagals disputed our possession. We sent Andrew Jackson down to fight them and it took us twenty one years to subdue them and send what was left of them west of the Missis If the 'anti-everythings' had lived sippi. then they would, I suppose, have urged us to turn over Florida to Osceola, the Aguimido of the Seminoles! Would you, after the war with Mexico and the Gadsden pur chase, have given the great area south and west of the Arkansas to the red Apache? Not so did our fathers construe their duty, and as they built so shall we,

their sons. The insurrection against our legitimate authority, which, for the time, impede our efforts to establish a government for Filipinos, involves us in a sacrific of lives and of treasure. ve encounter in the island of Luzon are many, but the chief inspiration and en-couragement of the Tagal insurrection ome from the Democratic headquarters in | bana.

the United States. Partisanship proved stronger than patriotism, even while our soldiers are being murdered by marauding bandits, and if it were not for the hope held out to Aguinalde by American sympathizers, the insurrection in the Philippines would long ago have ended. Will Civilize the Filipinos.

"The obstacles to the establishment of civil government in the islands are many but we shall overcome them. Mistakes will undoubtedly be made, but we shall remedy them. We shall in time extend over the archipelago the aegis of our protection and of free government, and we shall gradually, but surely, lift these alien and savage races into the light of civiliza tion and Christianity. Meanwhile, Ameri-can enterprise and ingenuity and push may depended upon to develop the resources of the islands, and make them an added source of wealth to our country. The wise statesmanship of the President and our able Secretary of State has already brought from the countries of Europe a vast commercial advantages which will fol-low the opening of the Chinese Empire to foreign trade; the Nicaragua Canal will be soon constructed; Hawaii, with its-valuable harbor, is ours; we possess the best of the Samoan Islands, with its magnificent roadway; the Philippines are almost at the door of China, and if coun-sels of fear do not prevail, this generation will see the American Nation girdling half the globe with its flag, extending its foreign commerce to the uttermost parts of the earth, and taking its place among the great world nations, a power for good, for peace, and for righteousness.

"Never since 1864, when the voters of the country were called upon to determine whether the efforts of Abraham Lincoln to preserve the Union should be continued, or whether they should be abandoned and other measures attempted, have questions so vital been presented to the American people for settlement. Their de 1 ion must determine the maintenance or the degradation of both our partienal credit and our tion of both our national credit and our national honor. A Democratic President could paralyze the operation of the new currency law as effectively as M it were wiped from our statute books. A Demo-cratic victory would infuse new life into the Tagai insurrection, cost us the lives of thousands of our gallant army in the Phil-ippines, impair or destroy our prestige, if not our power, in the islands, make us a byword among the other great nations of the world, and obliterate our influence in the settlement of the vital questions certain to arise when China shall be opened to for-

Little Room for Fear. "There is little room for fear. The farmer and the artisan in their day of prosperity still remember the impoverishment and blight of Democracy, and the Chicago platform has no allurements for them.

"Our national honor is equally secure. "The American people are neither pol-troons nor pessimiste, and they will not signalize the dawn of the new century by the surrender of either convictions or ter-ritory. Every soldier back from the islands, and they are in almost every humlet in the land, returns an advocate of their

the unlit lamp and the ungirt loin. Our way is new, but it is not dark. In the readjustment of world-conditions, where we must take our place with the other great nations of the earth, we shall move with caution, but not with fear. We seek only to lift up men to better things, to hiess and not to destroy. The fathers of the Republic accepted with courage such responsibilities as devolved upon them. The same heavens bend over us, and the same Power that shielded them will guard and protect us, for what we seek is to build still more firmly, always upon foundations of probity and of virtue, the glorious edifice of the Republic.

At a Century's Dawn.

"We stand at the dawn of the new century. Before it shall have reached its passed beyond this life or beyond the step into the ranks as we fall out. This step into the ranks as we fall out. This colored men, boan interested in the same very year thousands of young men will, for the first time, exercise the right of citizenship and cast their ballots at the national election. The safety of this Republic must ever test in the course of it is, of course, probable that the advopublic must ever rest in 'the courage of young hearts and the vigor of a Lobie manhood.' Youth is buoyant and nopeful. No snarling criticism, or gospel of a little America, or prophecy of despair, will find response from hearts that beat full and strong with courage and with faith, and whose creed it is that

-God's in his heaven, All's right with the world.

Whatever else in the past has suffered change or decay, the Republican party, which for forty years has been identified with everything ennobling and uplifting in our history, was never as vital, as virile, and as vigorous as today. And the heritage we shall transmit to the new century, to the coming generation, and to five minutees to make a speech in behalf their children, and to their children's of a plank expressing sympathy with the children, shall be a record clean and untarnished, an unquenchable faith in free Mr. Quigg. of New York, preented other institutions, an unalterable belief in the patriotism of the people, and an undying love of liberty and of country."

NOT BOUND TO LONG.

You Jersey Delegates Merely Con-

sider Him an Eligible Candidate. PHILADELPHIA, June 19 .- An effort was made this morning to commit the New Jersey delegation with a flatfooted declaration in favor of Long. It so far succeeded that the story that New Jersey and passed a resolution giving its unqualified endorsement to the Secretary of the Navy, was told on the street corners and in the hotel corridors.

It got into the afternoon newspapers and was shouted by the newsboys in the streets. It was accepted without a word of question as to its truth. The few members of the delegation who had op-primary money of redemption." The third posed the endorsement of Mr. Long had is directed at trusts and is of the usual spoken strongly on the subject in the warm debate which followed the springing of the proposition, went around vigorously denying the truth of the story. But they made little headway. The story had got too great a lead to be headed off in that way, and became one of the inci-

And yet the New Jersey delegation did not endorse Mr. Long. The resolution, which, after long debate, got through at the meeting this morning, had a string on it. It simply read that it was the present sense of the delegates from New Jersey that Mr. Long should have the Vice Presidential nomination, but that the resolution was in no sense a caucus resolution, and was in no sense binding on any of the members. It was Mr. Gom-mere, of Trenton, who introduced the original resolution, and Senator Sewell

supported it.

Edward M. Watson, of Jersey City, spoke earnestly against it. It was too early, he argued, to commit the delegation in any way. It would be forty-eight hours be fore they would be called upon to car cast their votes for any Vice Presidential can didate, and a great many things might happen in forty-eight hours. Mr. Watson was followed by others in the same vein, with the result that the Jersey delegates resolved that they would vote for Long if they felt like it.

Mr. Watson said that primarily be was

in favor of a Jersey man for Vice Presi-dent, but as Jersey had no candidate he wanted a New Yorker-Theodore Roosevelt, to wit.

Nominated for Congress. CHAMPAIGN, III., June 19 .- The Democratic convention of the Thirteenth dis trict today nominated John Eddy ington for Congress over J. C. Dun ham of Paxton and O. B. Dobbins of Ur-

SHAPING THE PLATFORM

The Resolutions Committee Hears Many Petitioners.

Organization Effected and Advocates of Various Planks Allowed to Make Their Pleas-Little Change Will Be Made in the Instrument as Previously Prepared.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.-From 5 clock this afternoon until after midnight Master Workman Frirbanks and his crew of artisans nalled away upon the planks of the party platform. They did not make it, for it was made before the Convention met. But they looked it over and listened to propositions as to its amendment and its embellishment.

They worked, in fact, not so much to put planks into the platform as to keep planks out of it, and they succeeded well. When the committee meets tomorrow they will have their platform of party principles in such complete and satisfact that it will be adopted with the unanimous approval of the Convention. It will be in line with the speech of Senator

The platform committee, technically known as the Committee on Resolutions, is composed, of course, of one delegato from each State, but the work of putting in the last pieces of the mosaic was per-formed by a sub-committee of eleven members, who in turn submitted their work informally to what well might be called a sub-sub-committee. At 9:30 to-morrow morning the full committee will meet again to ratify and accept the work and arrange for its presentation to the Convention. The sub-committee was com-posed of the following members; Senators posed of the following memoers; senators Fairbanks of Indiana, Chairman, Davis of Minnesota, Foraker of Ohio, Carter of Montana, McCumber of North Dakota, and Gallinger of New Hampshire, and Messrs, Quigg of New York, Lynch of Mississippl, Noves of Maryland Madden of Illinois. and Rowell of California.

The full committee met immediately upon adjournment this afternoon and organized by selecting Senator Fairbanks as

chairman.

Edward Rosewater, of Omaha, was elected secretary. Then an adjournment was taken until 5 o'clock, and at that hour the sub-committee was selected and the task of listening to the appeals to those who wanted planks inserted, was

begun.

Contrary to general opinion, the advocates of a strong pro-Boer resolution did not appear before the Committee on Resolutions. The gold standard will be reaffrined, and in response to the desires of the Western men a word may be said in favor of international bimetallism.

When the sub-committee finally got ready for business the corridor outside their door was filled with representatives.

retention. Our dead are buried along the sands of Luzon, and on its soil no fore gathag shall ever salute the dawn.

"Whatever may be in store for us in the new and unbeaten track upon which we are entering, we shall not be found with the usual large and the water large."

The first persons to be admitted were five women who sought to have inserted in the platform a plank recommending to Congress the submission to the manie of the various plank recommending to Congress the submission to the people of the various States a constitutional amendment favor-

or the submitting a long and well-worded with submitting a long and well-worded with submitting a long and well-worded

nemorial.

After the women had departed three men were admitted to the carpenter shop. They were Hugh Hanna, Chairman of the Indhanapolis mometary conference; Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin, and Jules Guthridge, of Washington, D. C. For fifteen minutes they taiked to the sub-committee, advocating a plank in favor of additional monetary legislation to equalize and lower the rates of interest by providing a flexible and sufficient medium of exchange for the benefit of the borrower as well as the

meridian the youngest here will have reached its lender of money.

The committee gave no sign of how this passed beyond this life or beyond the financial proposition struck them, but prosphere of usefulness. New recruits will ceeded at once to receive two delegations of colored men, both interested in the same

cates of various more or less important and meritorious planks will seek to introduce and have them read in the (vention, and those who advocate a n radical declaration on the subject of the Boers than the committee has seen fit to favor are especially emphatic in the state-ment that they will seek to plead their cause in the Convention. If they do the committee will not oppose them, but there is little likelihood that the work of those entrusted with the job of platform making

will be materially amended.

At midnight the sub-committee on resolutions met in Senator Foraker's room, and the first man to appear before them was Senator Mason, of Illinois. He was allowed resolutions and the sub-co umittee settled down in earnest to the task of shaving off and planing down the planks preparatory to submitting them to the full comnittee in the morning.

INSTRUCTED FOR BRYAN.

The Delaware Democrats Meet and Adopt a Platform.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 19 .- The Democratic State Convention held at Dover today named six delegates to the Kansas today named six decigates to the kansas City Convention, headed by L. Irving Handy, a former member of Congress and a personal friend of Bryan. All the defegates are free silver men. The platform adopted contains four paragraphs. The first lauds Bryan and instructs the delegates to vote for him. The second declares that "We are opposed to the single gold standard and earnestly favor the use of both gold and silver upon equal terms as tone, and the fourth views with "unfeigned alarm the growth of the spirit of imperial-

ADDRESSED BY BRYAN.

Five Thousand People Assemble at Minocqua, Wis.

MINOCQUA, Wis., June 19.—Col. Wil-liam J. Bryan addressed about 5,600 people here tonight on the issues of the campaign. All day long people came into town in wagons and this evening the Milwaukee and Northwestern roads ran special trains

from many of the surrounding towns.
At 8 o'clock when Colonel Bryan came over from his cottage across Lake Kasagunsga, he was met by the village band. and the town officers and was escorted to the village green, where for two hours he spoke in the open air.

SEDGWICK-On June 18, 1900, at 1 a. m., after short illness, WILLIAM N., only sen of Noah a short illness, WILLIAN N., only son of Noah, E. and Mary M. Sodgwick, agod eighteen years five months and eighteen days. Funeral from residutee of his parents, 400 Warner Street northwest, Wednesday, June 26, at

SWAMP= is not recommended for everything; but if you have ROOT kidney, liver, or bladdler trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. At druggists in fatty-cent and dollar sizes. You may have a sample bettle of this wonderful new discovery by mail free; also pamphiet telling all about it and its Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

J WILLIAM LEE. Undertaker and Livery Penn. Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.